

# REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, under section 423(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 13, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, I hereby submit an adjustment to the budget allocations for the Committee on Appropriations for each of the fiscal years 2009 and 2010. Section 423(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 13 permits the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to adjust discretionary spending limits for overseas deployments and other activities when these activities are so designated. Such a designation is included in the bill H.R. 3082, Making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes. A corresponding table is attached.

This adjustment is filed for the purposes of section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. For the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, this adjusted allocation is to be considered as an allocation included in the budget resolution, pursuant to section 427(b) of S. Con. Res. 13.

## DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS—APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(A) ALLOCATION

(In millions of dollars)

	BA	OT
Current allocation:		
Fiscal Year 2009 .....	1,482,201	1,247,872
Fiscal Year 2010 .....	1,086,660	1,306,614
Changes for overseas deployment and other activities designations:		
H.R. 3082 (Appropriations for Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies):		
Fiscal Year 2009 .....	0	0
Fiscal Year 2010 .....	1,399	145
Revised allocation:		
Fiscal Year 2009 .....	1,482,201	1,247,872
Fiscal Year 2010 .....	1,088,059	1,306,759

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. INGLIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. INGLIS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

## IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM LOUIS ISSA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from California (Mr. ISSA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ISSA. Today is July 7, 2009. Today would have been the 24th birthday of my own nephew, William Louis Issa. Last week, I attended his funeral.

He had a connection to this House because he worked both in Cleveland, his home, and here in Washington for his Congressman, DENNIS KUCINICH. In his passing, I lost a nephew; Cleveland lost somebody who cared about the environment, who was passionate about wolves in the wild, who in fact had graduated from college and was going on to law school to be an environmentalist, to seek what liberty allows us in this country, which is the right to feel and do what you think is right for your country.

I speak from this side of the center of this body and I speak about somebody who I disagreed with on many policies. As a young man, while he was summering here and staying at our home, he wanted me to know that the eating of meat was wrong and that if I wasn't a vegetarian, then I wasn't getting it. And he admired DENNIS KUCINICH, who's a lifelong—or at least as an adult person—a vegan. And he on a host of other issues felt so strongly. But, most of all, he felt strongly about the individual liberties, particularly his.

Now his choice was a Prius and his choice was in fact to try to do and be everything for a sustainable ecology as he saw it. So when I thought about coming and using his nexus here to the House floor tonight to speak on what would have been his 24th birthday, I thought it appropriate to say that from the left—and he certainly was a child of the left; perhaps a child of the sixties reborn in a next generation—and from someone on the right, I wonder if we shouldn't come together the way this young man did with everyone he met and talk in terms of America's liberty.

What in fact is this body doing—not to pass new laws. That wasn't what we were sent for. But to defend the inherent constitutional obligations: Life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness.

I believe that he ended his life far too soon and without accomplishing what he would have, had he lived longer. But tonight I will tell you that I'm brought to the House floor for perhaps only the third or fourth time in 8 or 9 years to say that those on the left and those on the right, we need to recommit ourselves.

At a time when we're talking about regulating CO<sub>2</sub>, where we regulate the highways, the waterways, where we're looking at an 8 percent tax on health care to pay for the new health care proposal, while so much of what we once thought of as the free wild, wild west of the United States has been changed, particularly post-9/11, I wonder if this wouldn't be a good time for men and women of good conscience on both sides of the aisle to say: Shouldn't we relook at every liberty? Shouldn't we

form a liberty caucus? Shouldn't Congress be dedicated to ask the question not as Republicans or Democrats, but in fact as Americans sworn to uphold the Constitution?

Isn't it time we start looking at every single law we passed and the regulation they produced and find out how many of them we could do without—not liberal laws, not conservative laws, but all of them. I believe that that is the highest calling for those of us here in Congress.

I will tell you tonight, perhaps as a small tribute to my nephew, that I will reach out and I will ask every Democrat I see and all of my colleagues on this side of the aisle: What have we done in fact to defend liberty? What have we done to give somebody the right to decide they want to spend three months with wolves in the wild or that they want to in fact go out and save our delicate ecosystem from the unnatural twisting that 300 million people here in America bring upon the world.

That liberty is important. It's important that we pay tribute to it every chance we have, and can.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank you for the opportunity to, in a small way, talk about liberty and a man who would have fought for it.

## DRAINING THE SWAMP OF CORRUPTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. KING of Iowa. As always, I appreciate the privilege to be recognized here on the floor of the House of Representatives. We have had a little bit of a break here, a hiatus to go back home and spend some time on the 4th of July to celebrate the birth of our great country—233 years of freedom.

A lot of that freedom has been debated, deliberated, and argued over here on the floor of the House of Representatives in this world's greatest deliberative body. The most costly freedom was fought for and lives and blood were sacrificed for on this soil and in foreign lands as well for this Nation to emerge at what has been and had become a strong and vibrant constitutional Republic. Part of the requirements to maintain that strong and vibrant constitutional Republic are that we engage in debate here and that we bring together and aggregate the best ideas of the 300 million Americans that elect the 435 Members of the House of Representatives and the 100 Senators.

□ 2000

It's essential that we maintain that kind of vibrant dialogue in this deliberative democracy, as some would call it. It's essential that we maintain the highest levels of integrity in order that this great Republic can continue on the path that has been charted for it by so